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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
8 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
9 AT TACOMA

10 JOHN FITZGERALD WILLIAMS,

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

13 WASHINGTON CORRECTIONS  
14 CENTER,

15 Defendant.

CASE NO. C11-5334RJB

ORDER ADOPTING REPORT AND  
RECOMMENDATION DISMISSING  
PLAINTIFF'S COMPLAINT

16 This matter comes before the court on the Report and Recommendation of the Magistrate  
17 Judge. Dkt. 12. The court has considered the relevant documents and the file herein.

18 After considering and reviewing the record, this Court concurs with the conclusion of the  
19 Magistrate Judge. For purposes of clarity, this Court will also provide additional analysis.

20 I. FACTUAL BACKGROUND AND PROCEDURE

21 Plaintiff challenges the conditions of his confinement. Specifically, plaintiff alleges that  
22 there are bird feces on light fixtures and the cafeteria wall, which have caused him emotional  
23 distress and loss of weight. Dkt. 7, at 5. Plaintiff states that officers are aware of the problem and  
24 that the problem has gotten worse since he filed an initial grievance in 2009. *Id.*

1 Plaintiff filed a 42 U.S.C. §1983 prisoner civil rights complaint on April 29, 2011. Dkt. 5.  
2 The court found plaintiff's complaint to be deficient and ordered him to file an amended  
3 complaint explaining when, where, and how the lack of sanitation has affected him. Dkt. 6.  
4 Plaintiff filed an amended complaint on June 1, 2011. Dkt. 7. The amended complaint did not  
5 address previously-identified deficiencies, so the court again ordered plaintiff to properly amend  
6 his complaint on July 7, 2011. Dkt. 9. The court's second order was returned as undeliverable,  
7 because plaintiff was no longer incarcerated. The court re-mailed the order to an address  
8 provided to the court by plaintiff, and plaintiff was given until September 2, 2011 to amend. Dkt.  
9 10. Plaintiff has failed to amend his complaint.

## 10 II. STANDARD OF REVIEW

11 Under the Prisoner Litigation and Reform Act ("PLRA"), the court is obliged to screen  
12 and review prisoner civil rights complaints. 24 U.S.C.A. §1915A(a). If the court determines that  
13 a complaint is frivolous, malicious, or fails to state claim upon which relief may be granted, the  
14 court must dismiss the case. §1915A(b); Fed. R. Civ. Pr. 12(b)(6). A complaint is "frivolous" if it  
15 lacks an arguable basis in fact or law. *Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S. 319, 324, 109 S. Ct. 1827  
16 (1989). A complaint "fails to state a claim" if, even after construing all facts in favor of the  
17 plaintiff, the complaint still lacks either a cognizable legal theory or sufficient facts to support  
18 that theory. *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Department*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1990).

## 19 III. DISCUSSION

20 Plaintiff alleges that the conditions of his confinement violate his Eighth Amendment  
21 right to be free from cruel and unusual punishment. Dkt. 7. In alleging a violation of his Eighth  
22 Amendment rights, plaintiff must make two showings: (1) an "objective" showing that the  
23 deprivation was "sufficiently serious" to form the basis for an Eighth Amendment violation; and  
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1 (2) a “subjective” showing that the prison official acted “with a sufficiently culpable state of  
2 mind.” *Wilson v. Seiter*, 501 U.S. 294, 298, 111 S.Ct. 2321 (1991).

3 Plaintiff had ample opportunity to amend his complaint. *See* Dkts. 6, 7, 9. The first time  
4 the Magistrate Judge ordered plaintiff to show cause, plaintiff’s amended complaint re-stated  
5 much of the original complaint without adding substantive facts. *See* Dkt. 7. Plaintiff did not file  
6 a second amended complaint following a second order to show cause. *See* Dkt. 9. Therefore, the  
7 court considers whether plaintiff’s amended complaint, with all facts construed in plaintiff’s  
8 favor, states a claim amounting to an Eighth Amendment deprivation. Dkt. 7.

9 Plaintiff’s complaint fails to state a claim as to either the “objective” or the “subjective”  
10 prong. First, plaintiff’s complaint fails to state a claim sufficient to satisfy the “subjective”  
11 prong, which requires plaintiff to show that a prison official acted with a sufficiently culpable  
12 state of mind. The Report and Recommendation rightly identifies this flaw in plaintiff’s  
13 complaint, pointing to plaintiff’s failure to articulate how any officer personally participated in  
14 causing the deprivation. Dkt. 12, at 4. Without personal participation, an officer could not have  
15 had the requisite culpable state of mind. Plaintiff states that “Food Manager Trish” commented  
16 that bird feces has been on the wall for years; that Sgt. Quinga told plaintiff to contact the CPM;  
17 and that C/O Boone and C/O Bartlett told plaintiff that the kitchen had been that way for years.  
18 Dkt. 7, at 3. However, none of these observations about officers indicates a culpable state of  
19 mind. In fact, the grievance coordinator responded to plaintiff’s complaint by identifying specific  
20 measures to be taken to fix the problem, suggesting at least a minimal degree of institutional  
21 sympathy. *See* Dkt. 7, at 4, 5.

22 Second, plaintiff’s complaint fails to state a claim sufficient to satisfy the “objective”  
23 prong, because plaintiff did not allege sufficient facts to show that the alleged deprivation was  
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1 sufficiently serious. Minimal discomforts are inadequate to satisfy the objective prong, because  
2 routine discomforts are inherent within the prison context. *Wilson*, 501 U.S.at 298. Only “those  
3 deprivations denying ‘the minimal civilized measure of life's necessities’ are sufficiently grave to  
4 form the basis of an Eighth Amendment violation.” *Id* (quoting *Rhodes v. Chapman*, 452 U.S.  
5 337, 347, 101 S.Ct. 2392 (1981)).

6 Although bird feces on a dining room wall is certainly not desirable in any context, the  
7 situation did not appear to have anything more than an emotional and psychological impact on  
8 plaintiff. *See* Dkt. 7, at 3-5. Plaintiff did not offer any specifics about the amount of feces, the  
9 duration of its presence, or its adverse effect on his physical health. *See id*. Plaintiff was not  
10 deprived of water, exposed to harsh weather conditions, or denied access to medical care. *See*,  
11 *e.g.*, *Johnson v. Lewis*, 217 F.3d 726, 731 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2000) (genuine issue of material fact  
12 regarding denial of cold water in extreme heat); *Williams v. Henry*, 596 F.Supp. 925 (D.C. Ill.  
13 1994) (genuine issue of material fact regarding timeliness of treatment for inmate's heart  
14 condition). Therefore, plaintiff’s allegation did not amount to an objective deprivation, especially  
15 since after incarceration only the “‘unnecessary and wanton infliction of pain’ . . . constitutes  
16 cruel and unusual punishment forbidden by the Eighth Amendment.” *Ingraham v. Wright, supra*,  
17 430 U.S., 651, 670, 97 S.Ct., 1401, 1412 (1997) (quoting *Estelle v. Gamble, supra*, 429 U.S., at  
18 103, 97 S.Ct., at 290) (citations omitted).

19 \* \* \*

20 Therefore, it is hereby

21 **ORDERED** that the Report and Recommendation (Dkt. 12) is **ADOPTED**, with the  
22 additional analysis above. Accordingly:

23 (1) This case is **DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE**;

1 (2) The **dismissal counts as a “strike”** under 28 U.S.C. §1915(g); and

2 (3) Plaintiff’s **IFP status is revoked** for purposes of appeal.

3 The Clerk of the Court is instructed to send uncertified copies to this Order to all counsel  
4 of record and to any party appearing *pro se* at said party’s last known address.

5 DATED this 13th day of October, 2011.

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8 ROBERT J. BRYAN  
9 United States District Judge  
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